

TM 11-2688

TO 16-35 AB 26-5

WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL

ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26 / CR

WAR DEPARTMENT

•

22 JUNE 1945

ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR



WAR DEPARTMENT

22 JUNE 1945

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 June 1945.

TM 11-2688, Antenna Support AB-26/CR, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 300.7 (19 Jan 45).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

AAF (2) ; AGF (2) ; ASF (2) ; T of Opns (2) ; Dept. (2) ; Def Comd (2) ; Arm and Sv Bd (2) ; S Div ASF (1) ; Tech Sv (2) ; Sv C (2) ; PE (2) ; Gen Overseas SOS Dep (Sig Sec) (2) ; Dep 11(2) ; Gen and Sp Sv Sch (2) ; USMA (10) ; WDGS Lib (5) ; Lab 11 (2) ; A (2) ; Three (3) copies to each of the following T/O and E's: 11-107; 11-127; 11-237; 11-587; 11-592; 11-597.

(For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
PART ONE. Introduction.		
Section I. Description of Antenna Support AB-26/CR.		
General	1	1
Application	2	2
Table of components.....	3	2
Shipping weights and dimensions of packed antenna support	4	3
Section II. Installation of Antenna Support AB-26/CR.		
Siting	5	4
Unpacking, uncrating, and checking.....	6	4
Anchor location	7	5
Anchors and base.....	8	6
Mast sections and couplings.....	9	8
Boom	10	9
Mast stays	11	12
Halyard blocks and antenna.....	12	14
Erection procedure	13	14
Final adjustments	14	15
Dismantling and repacking.....	15	16
PART TWO. Operating instructions.		
PART THREE. Maintenance instructions.		
Section III. Preventive maintenance techniques.		
Meaning of preventive maintenance.....	16	18
Description of preventive maintenance techniques.....	17	18
Antenna support	18	19
Section IV. Itemized preventive maintenance.		
Introduction	19	19
Preventive maintenance tools and materials.....	20	19
Item 1, Mast	21	19
Item 2, Stays	22	19
Item 3, Boom	23	19
Item 4, Chest	24	20
Preventive maintenance check list.....	25	20
Section V. Lubrication.		
General	26	21
Antenna Support AB-26/CR.....	27	21
Section VI. Moistureproofing and fungiproofing.		
Moistureproofing and fungiproofing Antenna Support AB-26/CR	28	21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
PART FOUR. Auxiliary equipment.		
PART FIVE. Repair instructions.		
Section VII. Repairs.		
Replacement of parts.....	29	22
Unsatisfactory Equipment Report.....	30	22
APPENDIX.		
Section VIII. References.		
Army regulations	31	24
Supply publications	32	24
Painting, preserving, and lubrication.....	33	24
Camouflage	34	24
Shipping instructions	35	24
Decontamination	36	24
Demolition	37	24
Other publications	38	24
Forms	39	24
Glossary	40	24
IX. Maintenance parts.		
Maintenance parts for Antenna Support AB-26/CR.....	41	25-26

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Antenna Support AB-26/CR.....	VI
2	Antenna Support AB-26/CR, boom attached.....	1
3	Packaging, contents of cases 1, 2, and 3.....	3
4	Packaging, chests 1 and 2 contents.....	3
5	Antenna Support AB-26/CR, unpacked.....	4
6	Anchor location	5
7	Assembly of mast base, shoe, and first section.....	6
8	Mast assembly	7
9	Boom installation	8
10	Boom end assembly, top.....	9
11	Anchor, stay, and boom guy assembly.....	10
12	Boom assembly in action.....	11
13	Boom and mast assembly, installed.....	12
14	Mast cap assembly.....	13
15	Boom assembly erected.....	14
16	Main stay and anchor assembly.....	16
17	W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 468, sample form.....	23

DESTRUCTION NOTICE

WHY — To prevent the enemy from using or salvaging this equipment for his benefit.

WHEN — When ordered by your commander.

HOW — 1. Smash — Use sledges, axes, handaxes, pickaxes, hammers, crowbars, heavy tools.
2. Cut — Use axes, handaxes, machetes.
3. Burn — Use gasoline, kerosene, oil, flame throwers, incendiary grenades.
4. Explosives — Use firearms, grenades, TNT.
5. Disposal — Bury in slit trenches, fox holes, other holes. Throw in streams. Scatter.

USE ANYTHING IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THIS EQUIPMENT.

WHAT — 1. Smash — Halyard blocks, mast, boom sections, chests.
2. Cut — Erecting ropes, stay cables.
3. Burn — All wooden parts, technical manuals.
4. Bend — Anchors, turnbuckles, shackles.
5. Bury or scatter — All smashed, cut, bent, and undamaged parts.

DESTROY EVERYTHING

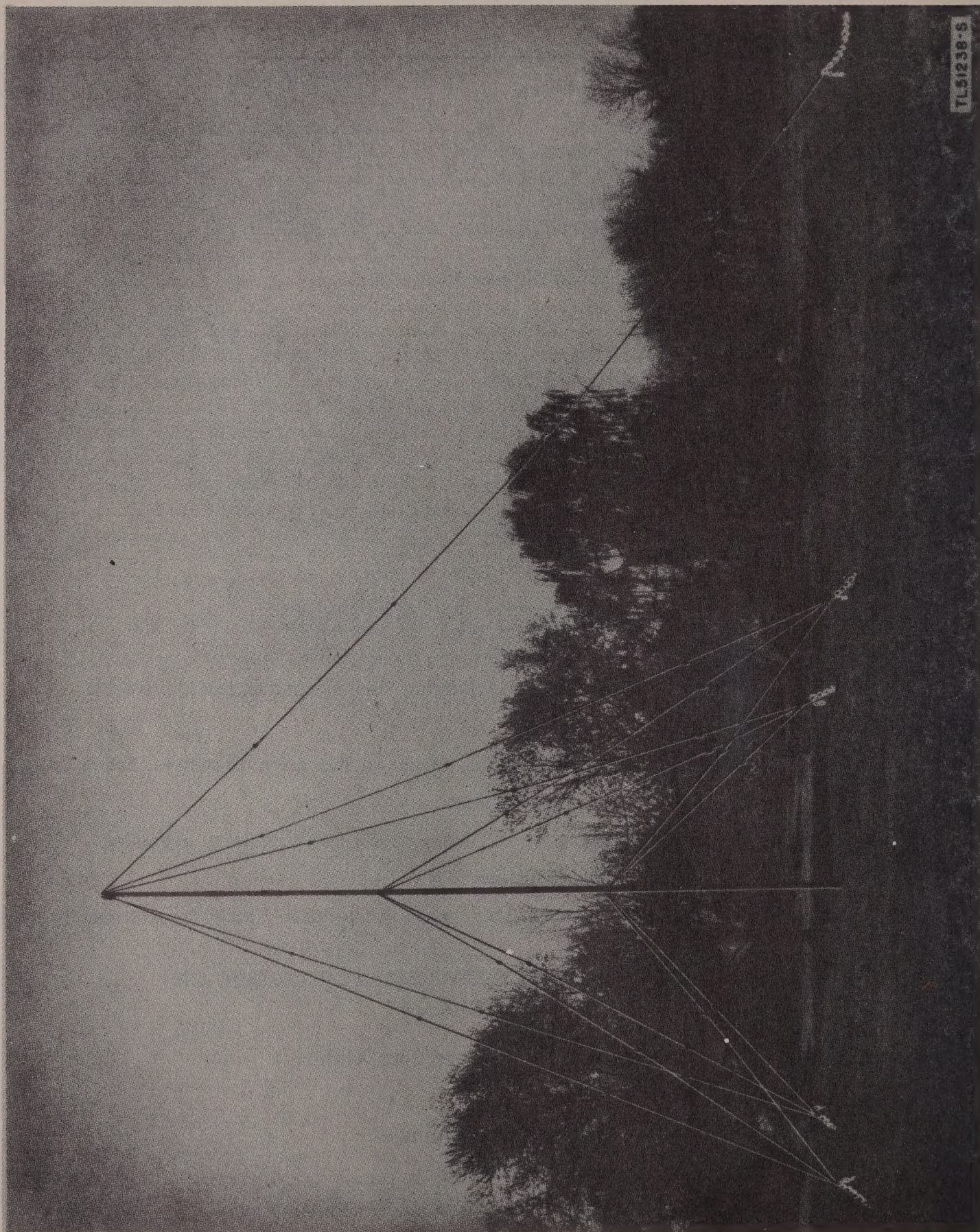


Figure 1. Antenna Support AB-26/CR.

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION

SECTION I

DESCRIPTION OF ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR

1. GENERAL.

Antenna Support AB-26/CR (fig. 1) is a 72-foot tubular, plywood, sectional mast for supporting antennas. The sections are 6 inches in diameter: six are 11 feet long and one is 5 feet 6 inches long. At least six men, familiar with the erecting of a similar type of mast, are re-

quired to erect the equipment properly. The mast is pivot-supported at its base. When the supporting stays are properly adjusted this mast will maintain a fixed vertical position. Each mast has five sets of stays: one set in each quadrant, plus a main stay which bisects the angle between the two back stays. For con-

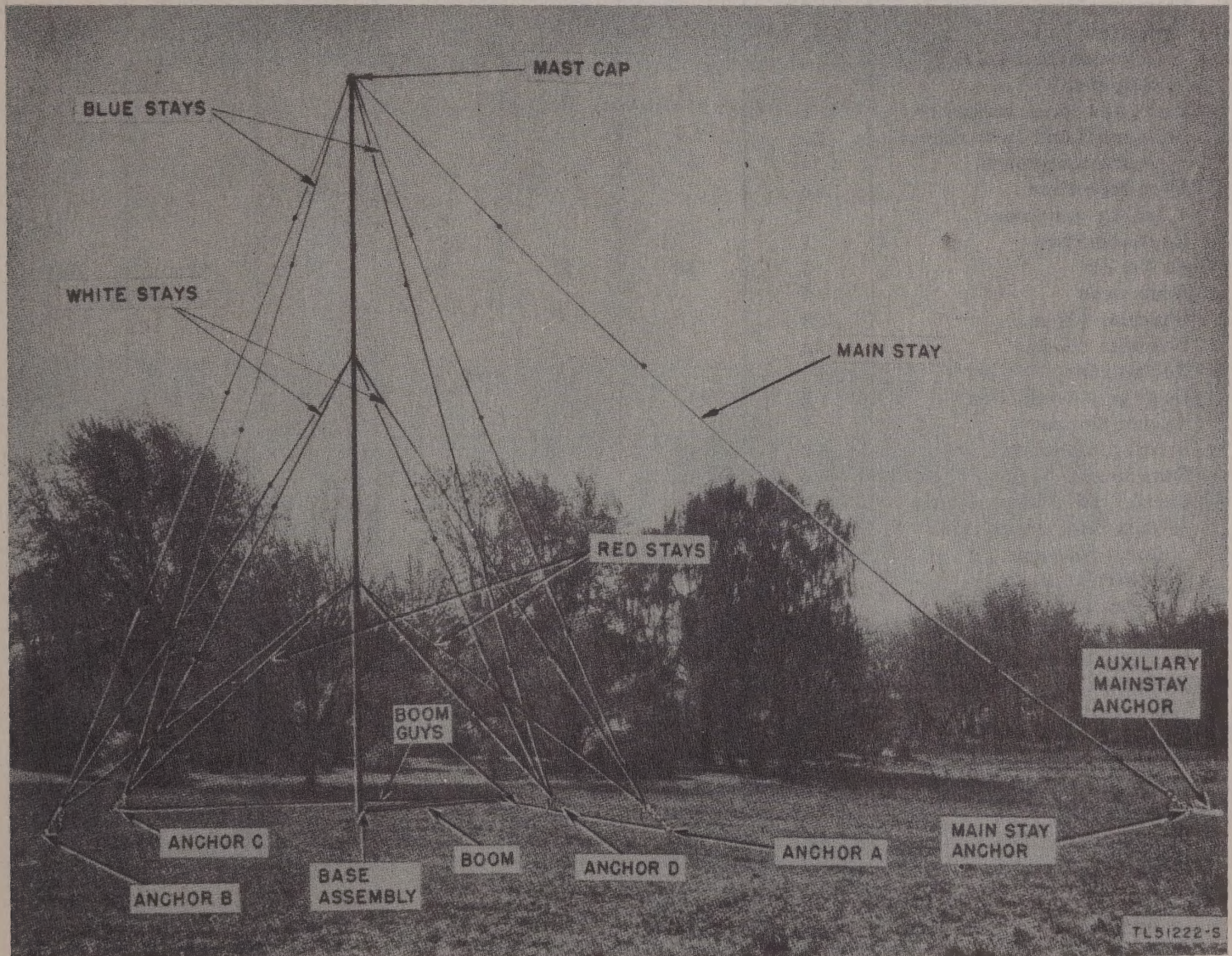


Figure 2. Antenna Support AB-26/CR, boom attached.

venience, the sets of side stays are lettered alphabetically starting at the main stay and proceeding in a clockwise direction. The first set of stays is A, the second B, the third C, and the fourth D. The anchors are identified by the letter of the stays attached to them (fig. 2).

3. TABLE OF COMPONENTS (fig. 3).

<i>Component</i>	<i>Required No.</i>	<i>Length (in.)</i>	<i>Depth (in.)</i>	<i>Width (in.)</i>	<i>Diam. (in.)</i>	<i>Volume (cu. ft)</i>	<i>Weight (lb)</i>
Case No. 1:	1	68	21	27		22.4	543
Mast cap	1						
Blue stays	4						
Base (pin, washers, and cotter pins)	1						
Sledge hammer	1						
Digging bar	1						
Mast shoe (pin, washers, and cotter pins)	1						
Main head stay	1						
Plain coupling	1						
Stay couplings	2						
Corkscrew anchors (3 anchors are extra equipment)	6						
Block and tackle assembly	1						
Bolts, nuts and lockwashers (extra equipment)	30						
Wire rope clips (extra equipment)	30						
Re-usable chest	1						
Case No. 2:	1	68	21	27		22.4	544
Boom ends	2						
Shackles ($\frac{3}{8}$ -in.)	23						
Shackles ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in.)	12						
Radius rope	1						
Boom guy assemblies	2						
Anchor chains	7						
Spark plug wrenches	2						
Base spikes	4						
Speed braces (deep sockets)	2						
$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. x 6-in. turnbuckles (extra equipment)	3						
Guy wire 12-ft. long (extra equipment)	5						
Plain couplings	4						
Halyard blocks	3						
Red stays	4						
White stays	4						
Corkscrew anchors	4						
Instruction books	2						
Re-usable chest	1						
Case No. 3:	1	135 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{8}$		36.6	376
Mast sections	8	11 ft.			6		
Mast section	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			6		

NOTE: This list is for general information. See appropriate publication for information pertaining to requisition of spare parts.

2. APPLICATION.

Antenna support AB-26/CR is designed to be used with, but is not a part of, various radio sets. The radio set will determine the type of antenna used with this antenna support, and consequently will define the application of the support.

4. SHIPPING WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF PACKED ANTENNA SUPPORT.

Antenna Support AB-26/CR is packed for

export in three separate cases. The dimensions, weights, and volumes of the cases are given in paragraph 3.

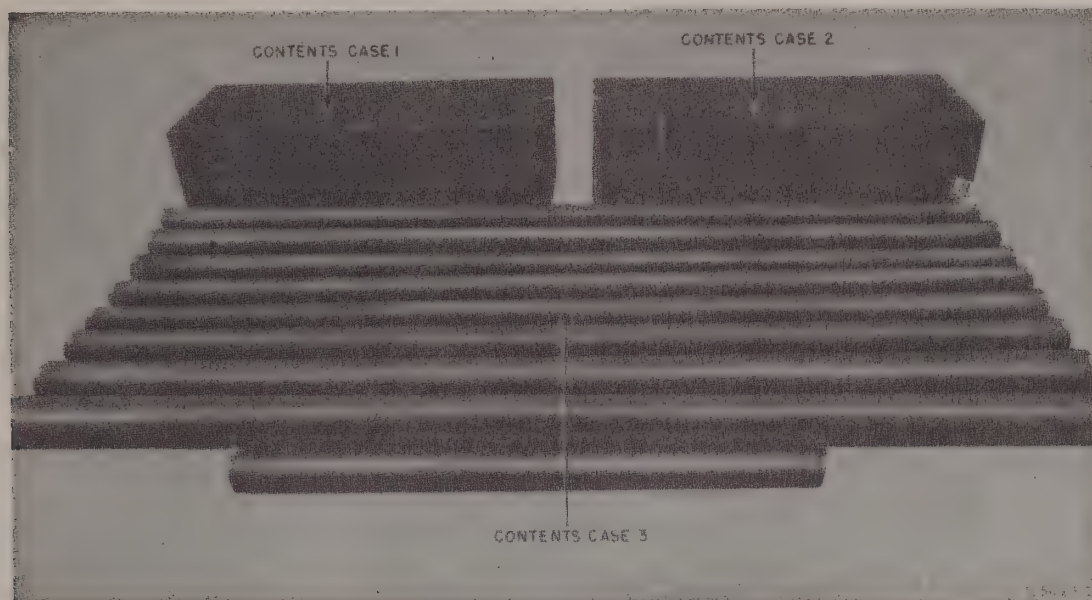


Figure 3. Packaging, contents of cases 1, 2, and 3.

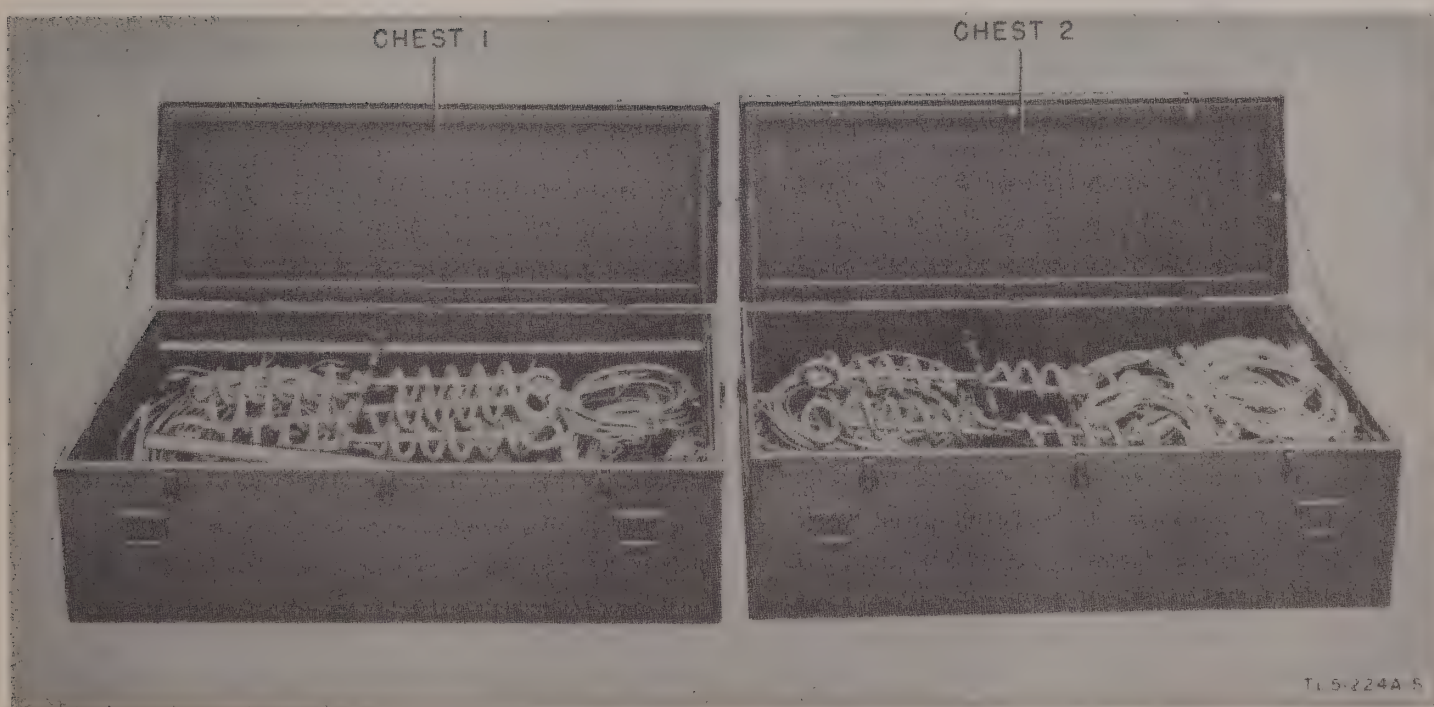


Figure 4. Packaging, chests 1 and 2 contents.

SECTION II

INSTALLATION OF ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR

5. SITING.

A prime factor in selecting a mast site is the propagation characteristics of the area under consideration. The point of the mast base location is then determined by available ground conditions; the most favorable being a flat, level area devoid of trees and high shrubs, firm enough to hold the anchors, and free from large rocks which might interfere with setting the anchors. If such an area is not available, the

next choice is a flat, level, rectangular area without trees or high shrubs, which is large enough to accommodate the mast when it is completely assembled on the ground. If flat, level ground is not available, sloping or uneven ground may be used if extra personnel is available to adjust the lengths of the various stays while the mast is being raised, so that it will not buckle, sway, or go beyond the vertical position.

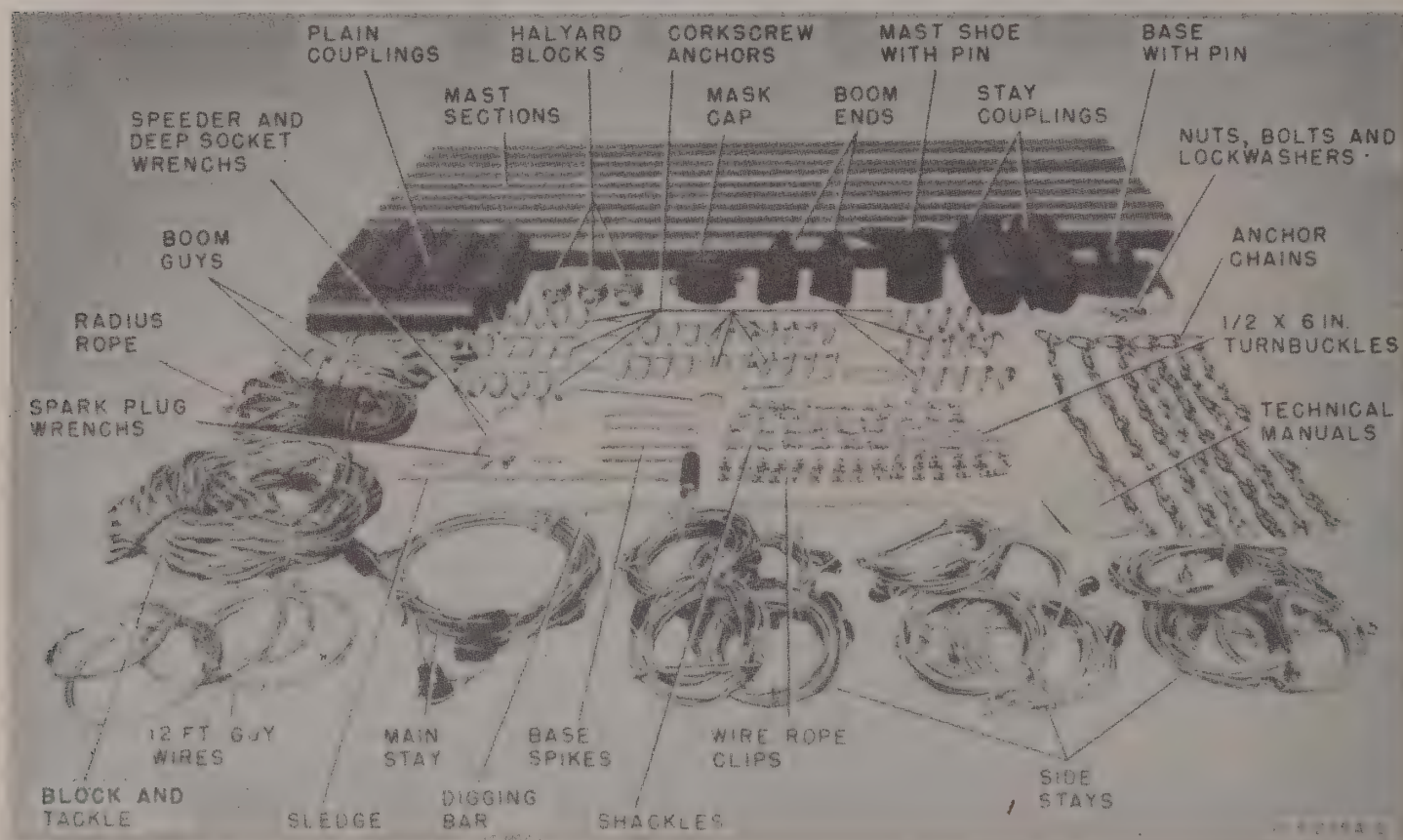


Figure 5. Antenna Support AB-26/CR, unpacked.

6. UNPACKING, UNCRATING, AND CHECKING.

Use particular care when unpacking or handling the equipment, because it may be damaged easily when not protected by the packing case. To unpack the antenna support, proceed as follows:

a. Place the packing cases as near the operating location as is convenient.

b. Cut the steel straps.

c. Remove the nails with a nail puller, then carefully remove the sides of the case. *Prying the sides off may result in damage to the equipment.*

d. Remove the top of the packing case and all protective wrappings.

e. Notice carefully how the components are

packed so that they may be repacked in the same manner, if necessary.

f. Lay all parts of the support out near their final location.

g. When inspecting the equipment visually for damage after removal from the packing case, check the components against the master packing slip. Make sure there is a complete antenna support assembly on hand before starting erection.

NOTE: Items in Table of Components marked extra equipment are to be used for extra guying material in the event the mast is erected in sandy or soft soil where present anchors will not hold. The equipment may also be used for repairing or replacing damaged parts.

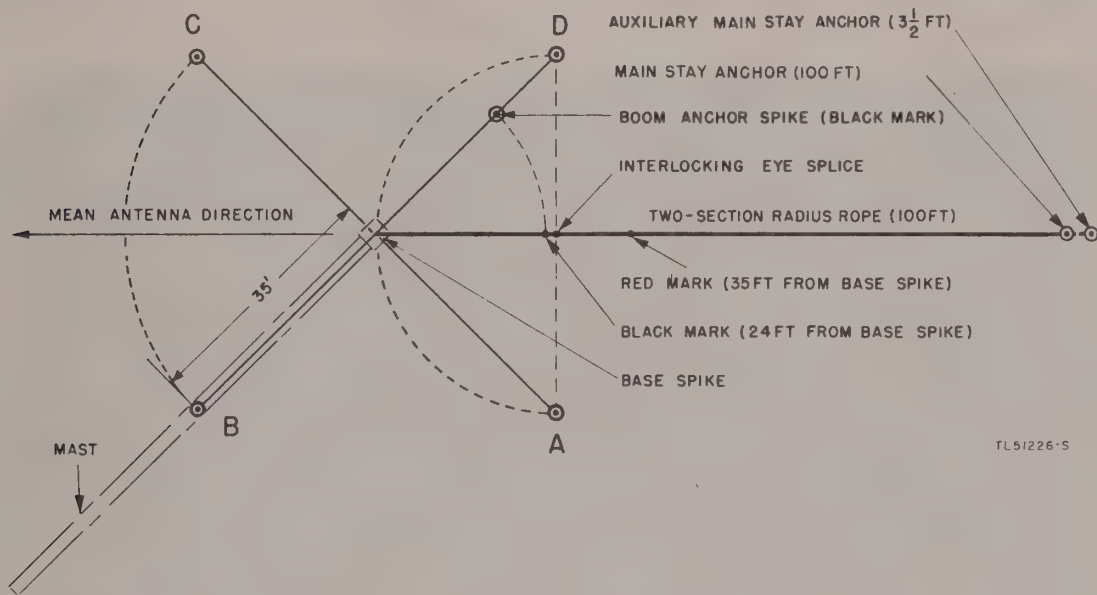


Figure 6. Anchor location.

d. Stay Anchors (fig. 6).

(1) Drop the loop of the short section end of the radius rope over the base spike.

(2) Stretch the rope along the ground in the opposite direction from the mean antenna direction.

(3) Drive a spike at the end of the radius rope to locate the *main stay anchor* 100 feet from the base spike.

(4) Drive a spike $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet beyond the main stay anchor and base spike. This is the location of the *auxiliary main stay anchor*.

(5) Drive a spike through the interlocking eye splice.

(6) Remove the short end of the rope from the base spike. Swing it 90° clockwise, or until it is perpendicular to the long section (still

7. ANCHOR LOCATION (fig. 6).

a. **General.** Refer to paragraph 5 to site the antenna. Determine the mean antenna direction.

b. **Support Base.** Locate the mast base so that the antenna will be erected in the center of the clearing. Drive a stake into the ground at this point.

c. **Radius Rope (fig. 6).** Stretch the radius rope out on the ground and examine it. The rope is 100 feet long, and is made of one long and one short section which are joined by an interlocking eye splice. The black mark and the red mark are located 24 and 35 feet, respectively, from the loop on the short section end of the radius rope.

extending from the interlocking eye splice to the main stay anchor location).

(7) Drive a spike at the end of the short section rope. This is the location of *anchor D*.

(8) Swing the short section through 180° and drive a spike at the end of the rope. This is the location of *anchor A*.

(9) Sight from anchor spike A across the interlocking eye splice to anchor spike D. The three points must be in a straight line.

(10) Return the loop at the end of the short section of the radius rope to the base spike, and remove the spike at the interlocking eye splice.

(11) Grasp the radius rope at the red mark and stretch the rope along the ground in the opposite direction from anchor spike D. Make certain that anchor spike D, the base spike, and

the red mark are in a straight line. Drive a spike at the red mark. This is the location of anchor B.

(12) Grasp the radius rope at the red mark and stretch the rope along the ground in the opposite direction from anchor A. Make certain that anchor spike A, the base spike, and the red mark are in a straight line. Drive a spike at the red mark. This is the location of anchor C.

(13) Recheck the distance between each anchor spike and the base spike. Each must be 35 feet.

e. Boom Anchor. Locate the boom anchor between anchor D and the base, and in line with them. The black mark on the radius rope indicates the distance from the base at which the boom anchor should be located. Four feet

directly in back of the boom anchor point, mark a spot to be used as an additional anchor position as a safety measure in securing the boom anchor. (The shackle chain and anchor used for securing the 100-foot guy line anchor may be used for this purpose while erecting the mast and removed when the main stay is secured. See paragraph 14c(2)).

8. ANCHORS AND BASE.

a. Anchors. To install anchors, proceed as follows:

(1) Place anchors at the seven locations marked.

(2) Remove spike then make a hole in the ground with the digging bar, large enough so that the point of the anchor can bite into the ground.

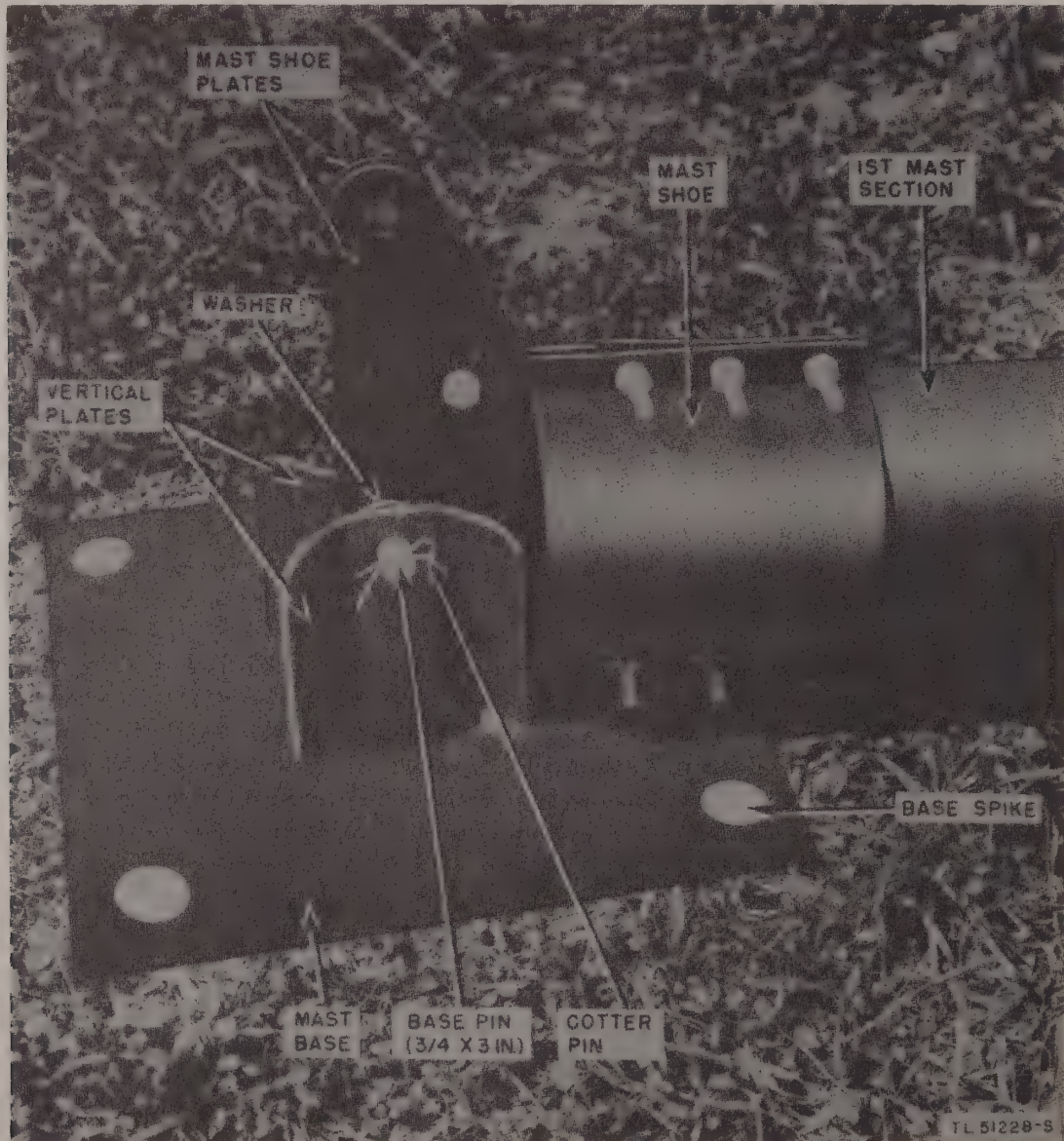


Figure 7. Assembly of mast base, shoe, and first section.

(3) Thread the digging bar through the eye of the anchor and, holding the anchor vertical, apply pressure while turning it so that it will screw into the ground. To do this stand directly over the anchor with one hand on either side of the digging bar, and turn your body as you turn the digging bar.

(4) When it is no longer possible to insert the anchor in the manner described above, two men should be used. If difficulty is encountered because of hard ground conditions, the anchor should be inserted until the applied force becomes so great that the shank of the anchor begins to twist out of shape. However, where possible, the anchor should be inserted until the eye is at ground level. Keep the anchor in a vertical position during the entire operation.

(5) To install an anchor in loose sand, remove the top 6 to 10 inches of sand. The under sand is more firmly packed. Start the anchor

in the packed sand and turn it down as described above.

(6) Using 1/2-inch shackles, connect the anchor chain to each anchor (fig. 12).

b. Base. To install the base, proceed as follows:

(1) Line up the slot between the two vertical plates of the mast base (fig. 7) with anchors B and D (fig. 6).

(2) Make certain the base is level.

(3) With the sledge hammer provided, drive the four spikes through the holes in the mast base into the ground. If the ground does not offer sufficient anchorage with the supplied anchors, dead-man anchorage should be made 5 feet directly behind anchor points A, B, C, D, and the main stay anchor. These additional anchor points should be made secure by means of wire ropes and clamps.

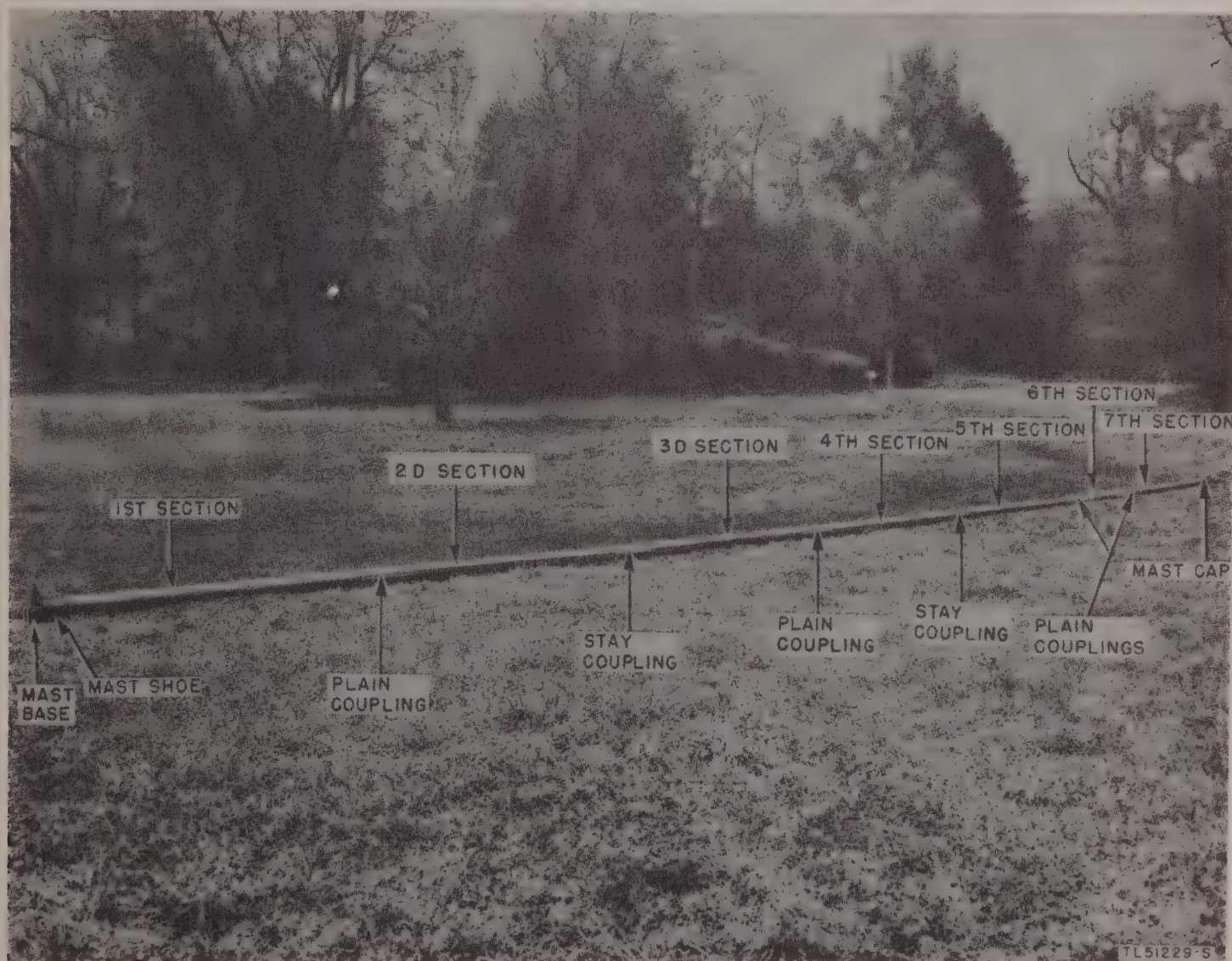


Figure 8. Mast assembly.

9. MAST SECTIONS AND COUPLINGS.

Figure 8 shows the layout of the mast sections and couplings. The bottom section has the mast shoe attached to it; the sixth section is the short section; the seventh section is the top section with the mast cap attached to it (fig. 14). All sections are connected to one another by metal couplings.

a. Couplings. The metal couplings are of two types. They are the plain and the stay coupling. Figure 7 indicates the number and position of both types.

(1) *Plain Coupling.* These are used for mast section connection only.

(2) *Stay Coupling.* These couplings provide connection for the side stays as well as the mast section.

b. Mast Shoe. With the notches in the mast section in line with the shoe plates (that is, with the plates of the shoe pointing vertically, the line of the notches in the mast section must also point vertically), place the first section of the mast into the cup of the mast shoe. Be sure the mast section is seated against the top plates

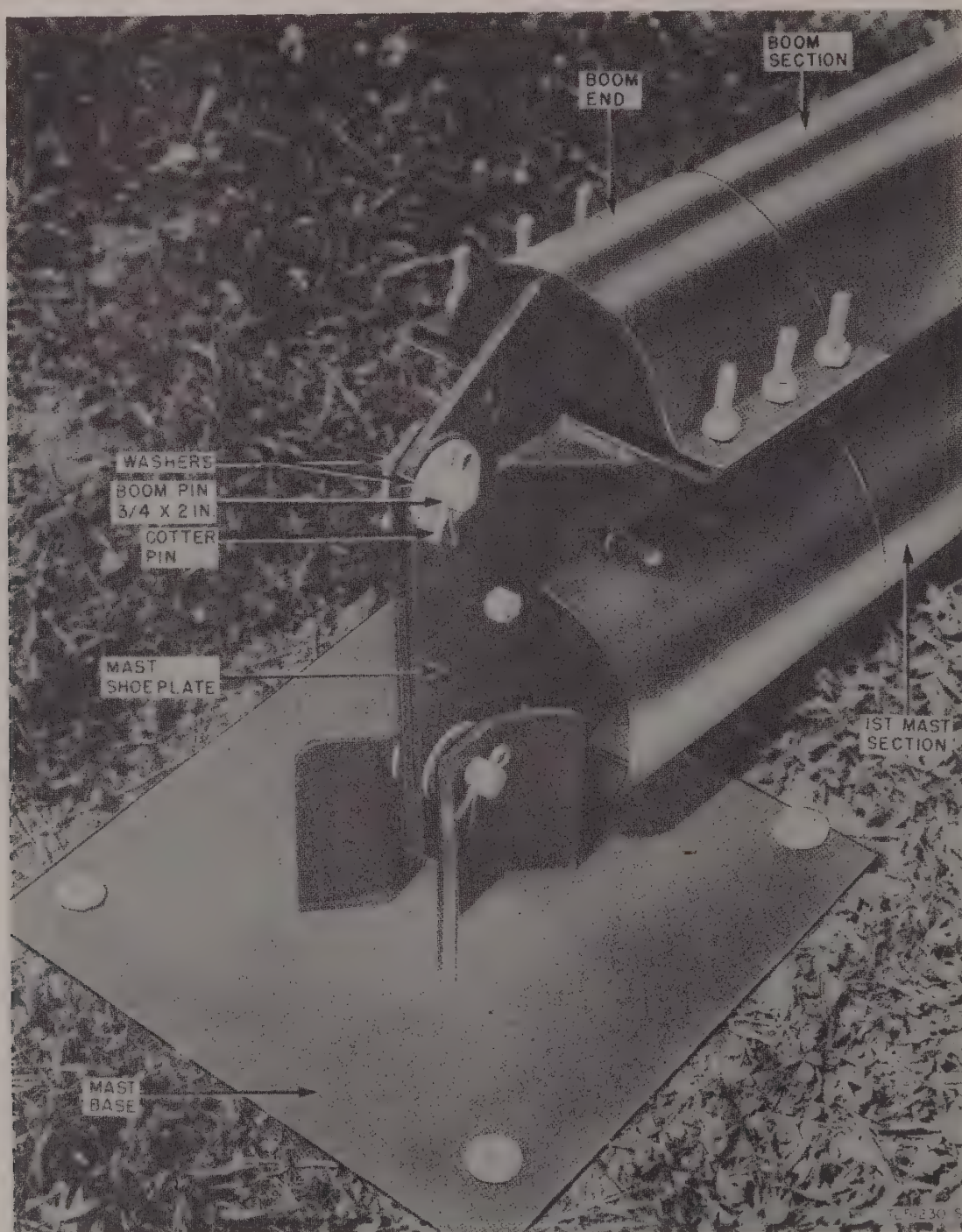


Figure 9. Boom installation.

of the shoe and the projecting end of wood spacer between the shoe plates fits into the notches of the mast tubing. Tighten the clamping bolts.

c. Lower Section. Place the mast shoe plates between the vertical plates of the base (fig. 7) with plates pointing upward and the mast section pointing toward anchor B. Push the base pin ($\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 in.) through holes in the base uprights and mast shoe plates. Use washers and cotter pins provided to secure the base pin (fig. 7).

d. Mast Sections.

(1) Slide a plain coupling over the unattached end of the lower mast section, making sure the positioning bolts in the center of the coupling fit into the notches at the mast section end.

(2) Slide the next mast section into the upper half of the coupling, checking again to see that the positioning bolts fit into the notches of this section. Tighten clamping bolts.

(3) Install all remaining mast sections except the top (7th) section in a similar manner,

checking figure 8 for the placement of sections with plain or stay attachment couplings. Do not install the top section until after the mast cap has been connected to it. The 5-foot 6-inch mast section must be used as the sixth section.

e. Mast Cap (fig. 14). Slide the mast cap over the end of the top mast section (seventh section, fig. 8) making sure that the positioning bolts in the top of the mast cap fit into the notches at the mast section end. Tighten clamping bolts. Install the top mast section in the same manner as described in subparagraph d above.

10. BOOM.

Two boom sections, a plain coupling, and two boom ends are supplied for erecting Antenna Support AB-26/CR. The sections and plain couplings are identical with those used in the mast itself.

a. Boom Ends (figs. 9 and 10). Place a boom end on one end of each boom section so that the line of the slots of the boom section are in line with the boom end plate; that is, the line of notches on the boom section is parallel with the boom end plate.

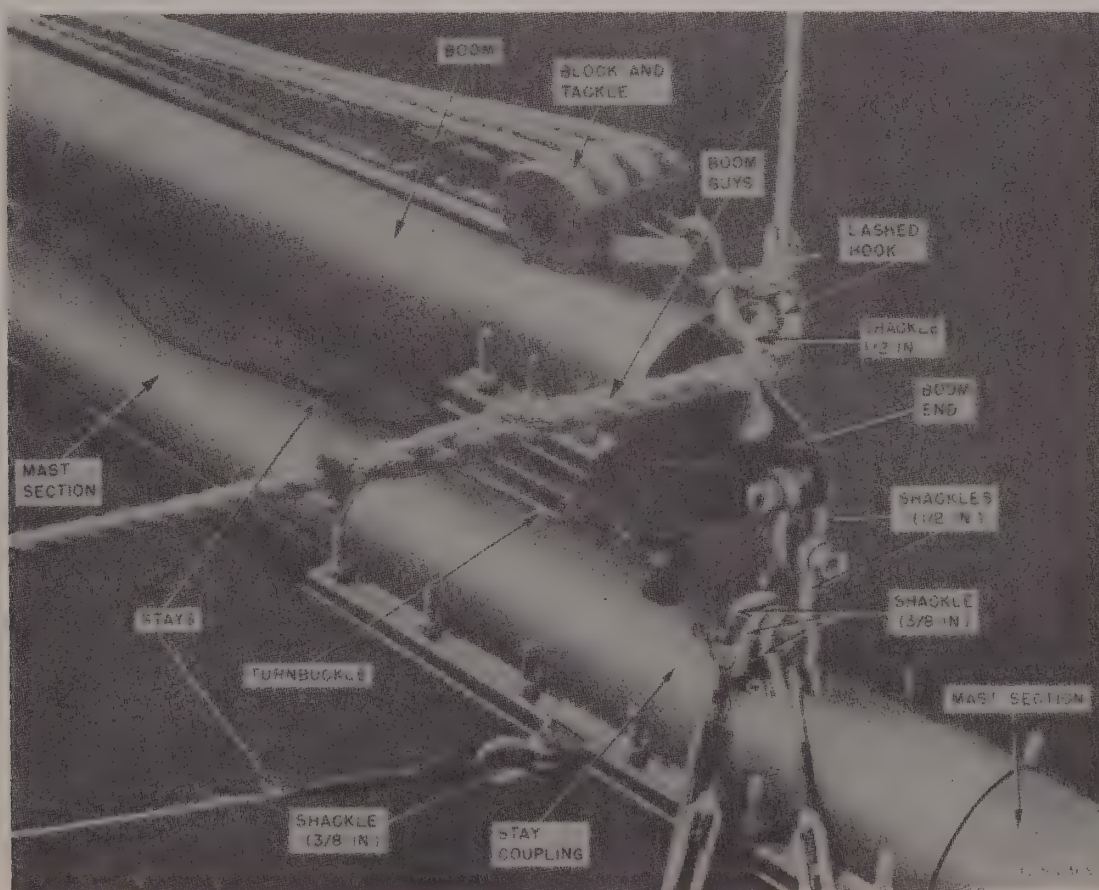


Figure 10. Boom end assembly, top.

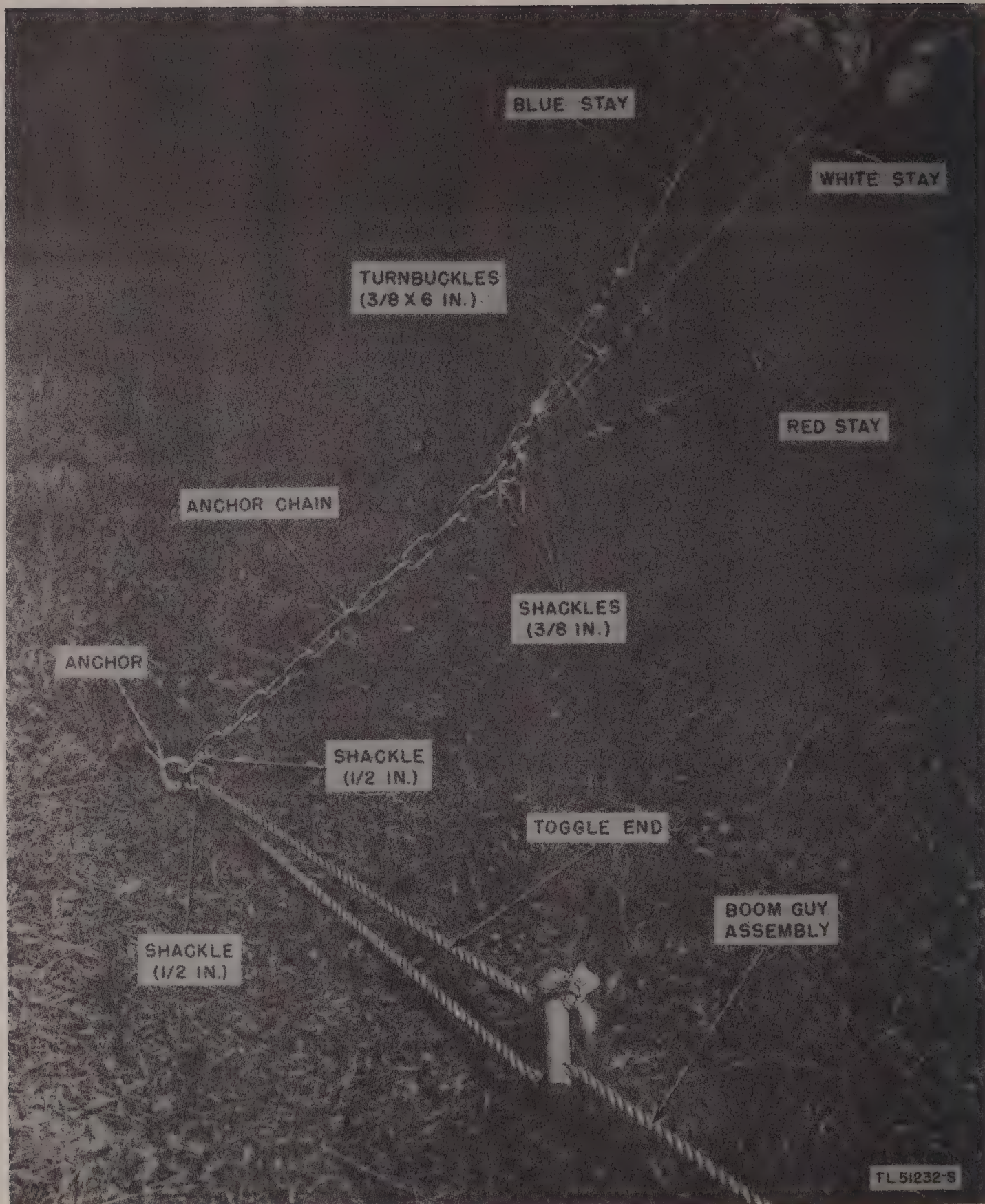


Figure 11. Anchor, stay, and boom guy assembly.

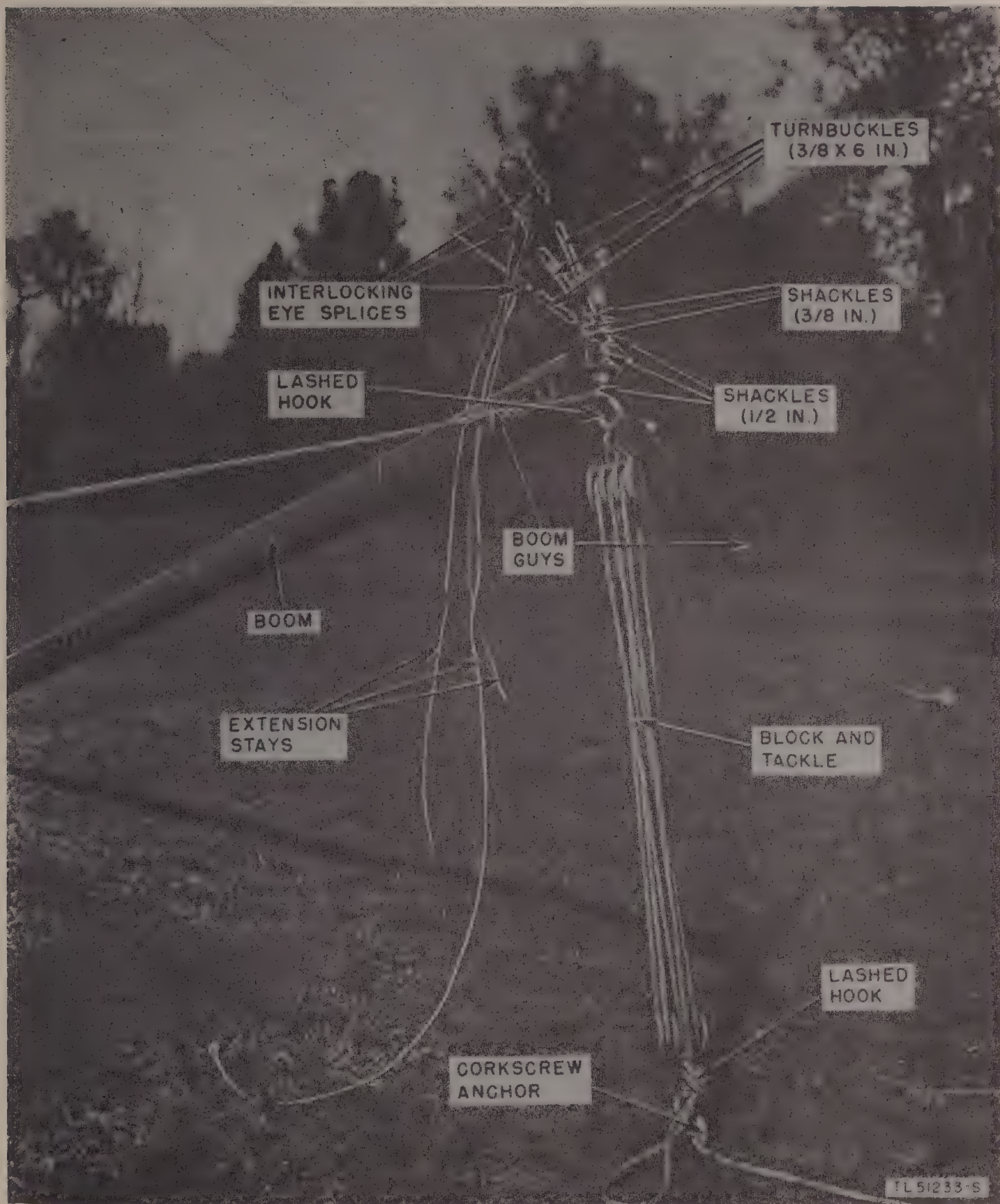


Figure 12. Boom assembly in action.

b. Coupling. Connect the two boom sections with the plain coupling (par. 9).

c. Joining to Mast Shoe Plate.

(1) Insert the plate of the boom end between the mast shoe plates so that the hole in the *top* boom end plate is in the position shown in figure 11. This hole provides connection for raising the boom; the alignment is necessary to connect the block and tackle and boom guys.

(2) Insert the boom pin ($\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 in.) through the holes in the mast shoe and the boom end plates. Secure with washers and cotter pin (fig. 9).

d. Guys. With $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackles, fasten the toggle end of the boom guys to anchors A and C (fig. 11). Fasten the other end of the boom

guys to the boom end plate (fig. 10). Adjust the toggle so that there is an even tension on both guys and so that the guys are fairly tight.

e. Block and Tackle. Using a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shackle, fasten the block with becket to the boom end (fig. 12). Lash the block hook so that it cannot slip out of the shackle. Fasten the other block to the boom anchor lashing the block hook.

NOTE: Figure 13 shows the boom installed on the antenna mast prior to erection. Be sure to connect all stays (par. 11) before attempting erection (par. 13).

11. MAST STAYS.

a. General. Mast stays are identified by their anchor attaching points (A, B, C, and D). Each set of stays consists of three separate stays

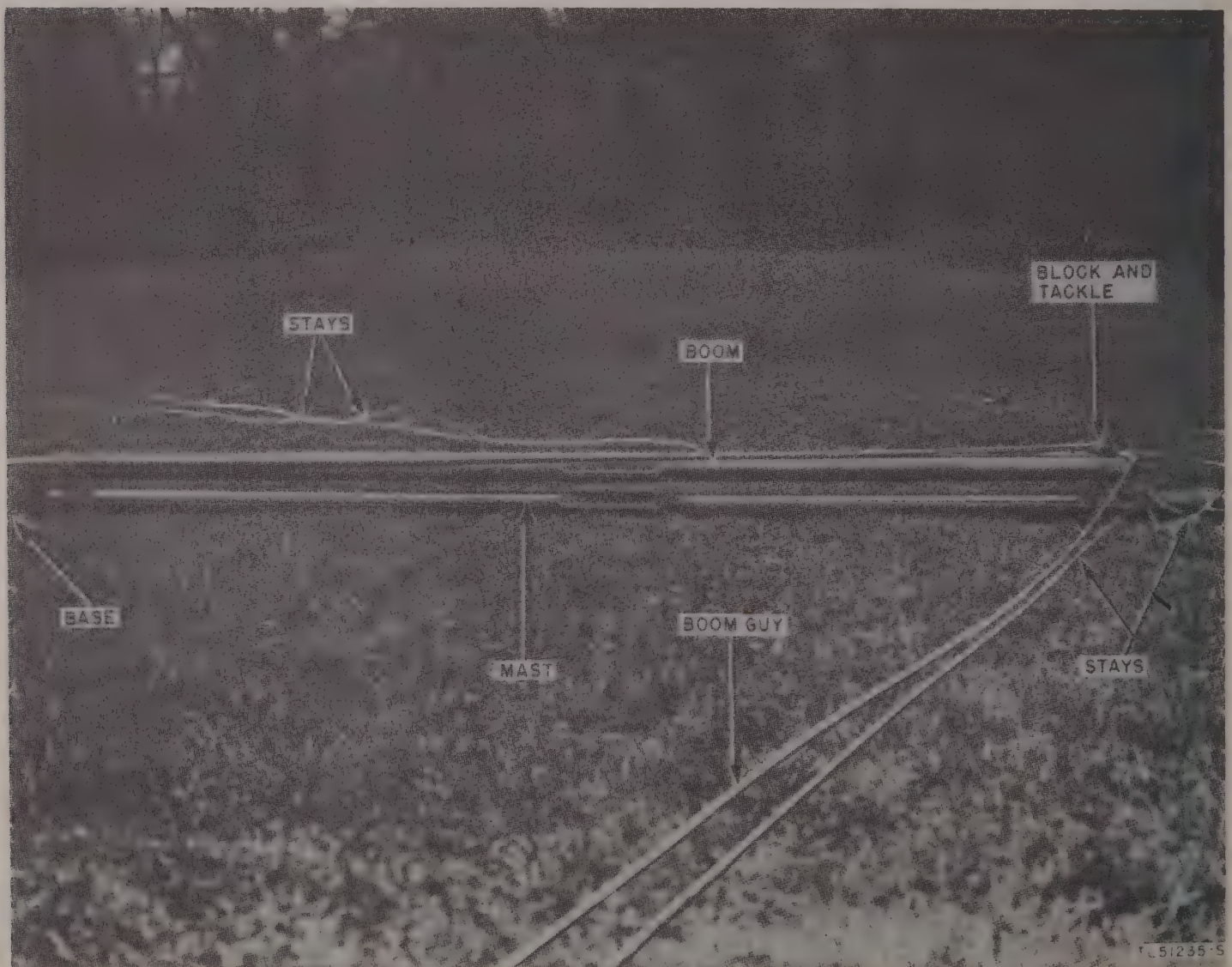


Figure 13. Boom and mast assembly, installed.

which have color coding at the end (red, white, and blue). This coding indicates to which of the mast stay attachments the stay is attached (fig. 2). To the lowest stay coupling are attached the red stays; to the middle stay coupling are attached the white stays; to the top stay coupling are attached the blue stays. In addition to the side stays there is a main stay for guying the mast to the main stay anchor (figs. 2 and 16).

b. A, B, and C Stays. These stays have turnbuckles at one end which connect to the anchor chains (fig. 11). The other end of each stay connects to a stay attachment on the mast (fig. 2). Using a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackle, connect each A

stay and each C stay to its proper stay attachment on the mast. *Do not connect B stay to the mast until the top of the mast has been raised 4 or 5 feet from the ground.*

c. D Stays. These are the mast-raising stays. They are connected to the top side of the mast while the mast is on the ground. Each stay is divided into a long and a short section connected by an interlocking eye splice. The short section is the extension stay. A turnbuckle is connected to the long section end of D stay. This turnbuckle connects D stay to the mast. A second turnbuckle is connected to the interlocking eye splice of each stay. For erecting the mast, this second turnbuckle connects the long

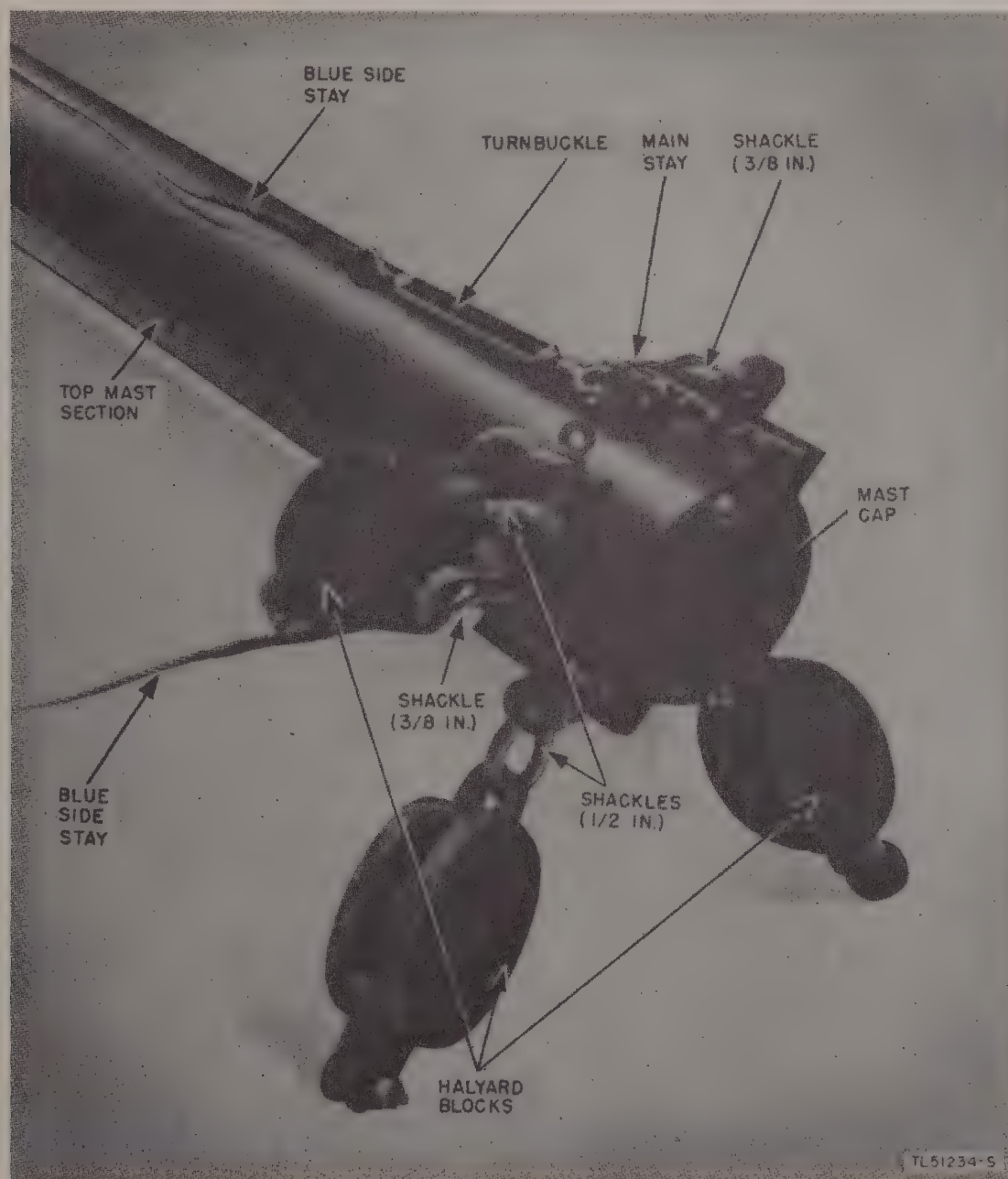


Figure 14. Mast cap assembly.

section of D stay to boom end plate (fig. 12). During erection of the mast the extension stays, or short section of the D stays, hang loose from the interlocking eye splices. Connect the turnbuckles on the long section end of the D stays to mast. Using $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackles, connect the turnbuckles on the interlocking eye splices of the D stays to the two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shackles and to boom end plate as shown in figure 10.

d. Main Stay (figs. 2, 14, and 16). Using a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackle, connect the main stay to the mast cap (fig. 14). Do *not* connect the main stay to the main stay anchor until the mast has been erected and all side stays have been adjusted. Lay the main stay along the mast between A and B stays.

12. HALYARD BLOCKS AND ANTENNA.

Halyard blocks are upset shackle blocks with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shackles attached. They are used to connect the antenna rigging to the mast cap. Connect the three halyard blocks to the mast cap (fig. 14). Attach appropriate antenna rigging to appropriate halyard block or blocks.

REMEMBER: No work can be done on the top of the support after it is raised to an erect position.

13. ERECTION PROCEDURE.

a. Boom. Lift the end of the boom off the ground 3 or 4 feet. This moves it over its dead center, enabling the block and tackle to pull the boom into a vertical position. Tighten the boom guys (fig. 15).

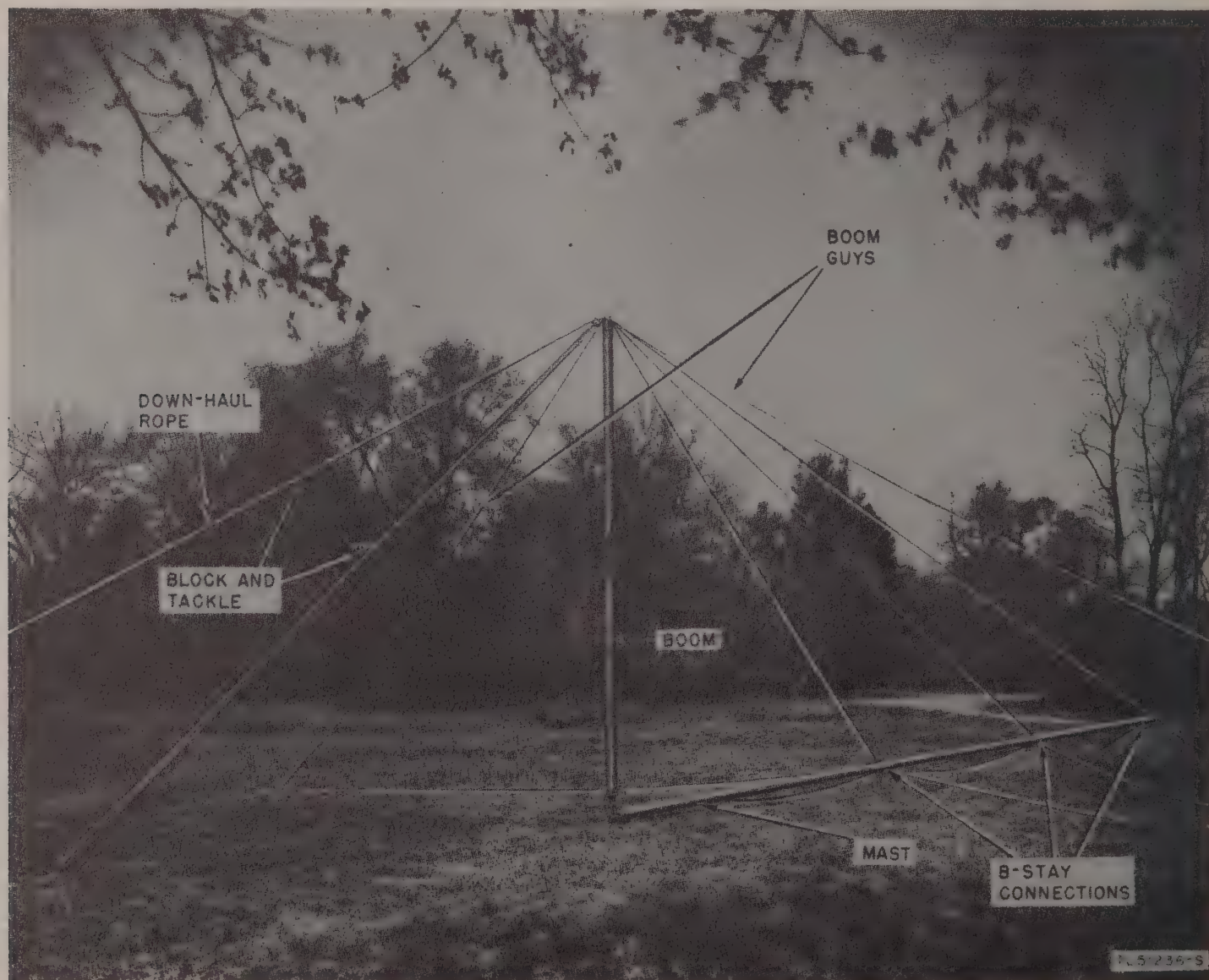


Figure 15. Boom assembly erected.

b. Mast.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to erect the mast in a heavy wind.

(1) *Preliminary Steps.* Pull on the down-haul rope of block and tackle until the top of the mast is 4 or 5 feet off the ground. Lash the block and tackle to keep the mast in this position, by taking a turn under the lower block with the down-haul rope then taking two half-hitches around the rope of the shackle.

(2) *Fastening B Stays (fig. 15).* Using a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackle, connect each B stay to the bottom side of the mast.

(3) *Adjusting A, C, and D Stays.* The ease with which the mast can be erected is dependent in great part on the proper adjustment of the A, C, and D stays. A and C stays must be adjusted so that, although they are not taut, they are not excessively loose. There should be a small amount of sag because of their own weight, but they should be taut enough to hold the mast straight in the vertical plane. Leaving a little sag in the stays at this time prevents them from tightening excessively during the erection of the mast if the ground is uneven. Adjust the stays by setting the turnbuckle approximately halfway and then selecting the proper link on the anchor chain to connect the turnbuckle. Make final adjustment by manipulating the turnbuckle. The mast is now partially suspended on the D stays. Adjust D stays by manipulating the turnbuckles which connect D stays to the mast. Adjust A, C, and D stays so that the mast forms a straight line.

(4) *Erecting Mast.* When the stays have been properly adjusted, the mast is ready to be raised into the vertical position. Remove lashing from the block and tackle and walk straight back with the down-haul rope. With the six men dispersed as follows, raise the mast slowly and evenly; two men on boom guide ropes; two men on block and tackle; and two men on A and C stays. (Either one of the two men on the stays can also guide the mast and the boom.) Check the adjustment of the stays during the erection. If the stays get too tight or too loose, readjust them before raising the mast higher.

NOTE: If the mast is being erected on uneven ground and the anchor is higher than the base, the stays slacken as the mast raises. If the anchor is lower than the base the stays tighten as the mast raises.

Because of the leverage inherent in the block and tackle and boom, damage can be caused to the mast or the stays. If the stays tighten excessively and the mast starts to bend because of this excessive strain, adjust the turnbuckles to slacken the stays before raising the mast higher.

CAUTION: Always check the B stays carefully to make sure they are connected before the mast reaches the vertical position. If these stays are not properly connected, the mast may fall over backward and injure members of the erecting crew.

(5) *Connecting D Stays to Anchor Chain.* The long sections of the stays connect the mast to the boom end; with the extension stays, they can be connected to the D anchor (fig. 12). When raising the mast, the extension stays are not used; they hang free. After the mast has reached the vertical position, the D stays must be removed from the boom and with the use of the extension stays must be shackled to the D anchor. Working with one stay at a time, disconnect the turnbuckle from the boom end assembly and from the stay. Connect the turnbuckle to the free end of the extension stay. Pull the entire stay as taut as possible by hand. Using a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackle, connect the stay to a link near the free end of the D anchor chain. Repeat this procedure for each of the other two D stays.

CAUTION: Do not climb the mast with line-man's spikes. Spikes will pierce mast walls allowing water to enter and start decay.

14. FINAL ADJUSTMENTS.

a. Removing Erection Equipment. When Antenna Support AB-26/CR has been erected, remove the block and tackle, boom, and boom anchor. Repack this equipment and all other parts (tools, etc.,) in the chest, checking each item against the packing list in each chest.

b. Stay Adjustment. After removing the erection equipment, trim the mast by adjusting the stays. Stand at the base of the mast and sight up its length to decide which stays must be loosened or tightened to eliminate curvature in the mast. Stays must be taut enough to prevent movement of the mast due to wind.

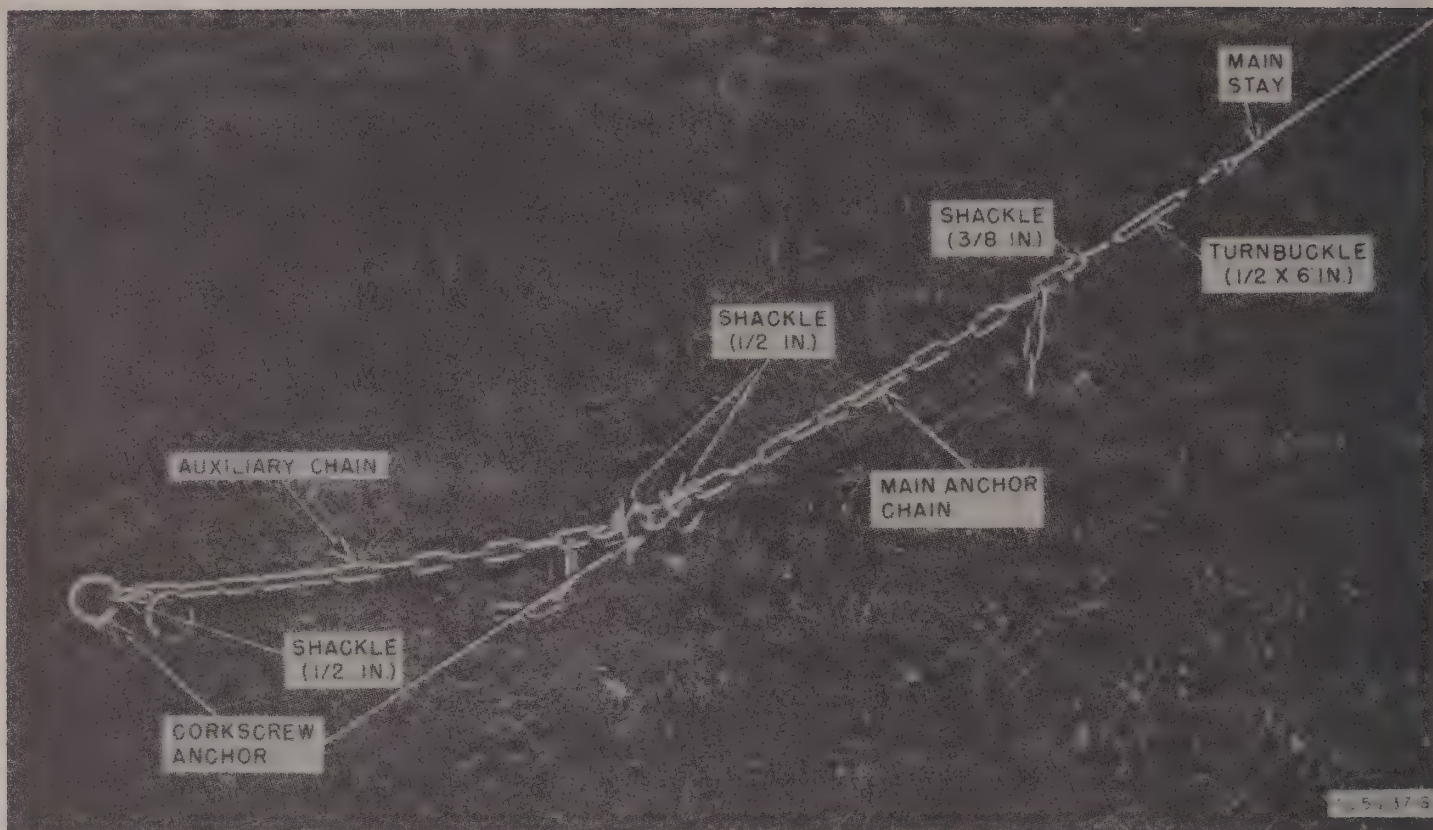


Figure 16. Main stay and anchor assembly.

c. Connecting Main Stay.

(1) With $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch shackles, connect the main stay to the main anchor chain.

(2) The auxiliary main stay anchor can now be attached to the main stay anchor. Pull the chain taut; using a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shackle, connect the proper link of the chain to the main stay anchor (fig. 16).

(3) Adjust the main stay to the desired tension with the turnbuckle ($\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in.). The tension required depends upon the pull exerted on the mast by the attached antenna.

15. DISMANTLING AND REPACKING.

a. Preparation.

(1) Remove the main stay from the anchor.

(2) Couple the boom section as described in paragraph 10.

(3) Install the boom anchor.

(4) Connect the boom guys and the block and tackle (par. 10).

(5) Remove D stays one at a time from D anchors and connect them to the boom end.

b. Lowering Mast. Hold securely to the down-haul rope of the block and tackle while the boom is lifted slowly to allow the mast to move away from the boom toward the ground. Lower the mast slowly.

NOTE: To start the mast moving, it may be necessary to pull on the stays on the side of the mast opposite the boom.

c. Disconnecting B Stays. Disconnect the B stays from the mast before the mast is on the ground.

d. Lowering Boom. After the mast is lowered to the ground, allow the boom to continue to move past the vertical position until it rests on top of the mast.

e. Disconnecting A, C, D, and Main Stays. After the mast and boom are grounded, disconnect A, C, D, and main stays; wind all stays into separate coils for repacking.

f. Disconnecting Boom Guy Ropes and Block and Tackle. Disconnect the boom guys and the block and tackle. Wind into separate coils for repacking.

g. Dismantling Mast.

- (1) Remove the boom from the mast.
- (2) Loosen the cap screws on the metal couplings of each mast section.
- (3) Separate the mast sections.
- (4) Remove the mast cap from the mast section.
- (5) Remove the mast shoe from the base plate.
- (6) Remove the mast shoe from the mast section.
- (7) Remove the four spikes which anchor the base plate to ground.
- (8) Remove all stay anchors.

h. Dismantling Boom.

- (1) Separate the boom sections by loosening the cap screws of couplings, and sliding the section out of the coupling.
- (2) Remove the boom ends from the boom section.
- (3) Remove the boom anchor.

i. Repacking. Repack all parts of Antenna Support AB-26/CR and the erection equipment and tools in the chests provided. While repacking check all parts against the list of items in each chest.

PART TWO

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

(NOT APPLICABLE)

PART THREE

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION III

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TECHNIQUES

16. MEANING OF PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE.

Preventive maintenance is a systematic series of operations performed at regular intervals on equipment to eliminate major break-downs, unwanted interruptions in service, and to keep equipment operating at top efficiency. The prime function of preventive maintenance is to *prevent* break-downs and, therefore, the need for repair. The importance of preventive maintenance cannot be overemphasized. A system of radio communication depends to a great extent on the antenna used. Therefore it is vitally important that radio operators and repairmen maintain their antennas and antenna supports properly. See TB SIG 123, Preventive Maintenance Practices for Ground Signal Equipment.

NOTE: The operations in sections III and IV are first echelon maintenance.

17. DESCRIPTION OF PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TECHNIQUES.

a. General. Some parts of Antenna Support AB-26/CR require routine preventive maintenance. This preventive maintenance varies. Some parts require a different kind of maintenance than others. Some require more, some less. Definite and specific instructions must be followed. Hit-or-miss techniques cannot be applied. This section of the manual contains these specific instructions to guide personnel assigned to perform the six basic maintenance operations: Feel, Inspect, Tighten, Clean, Adjust, and Lubricate.

Throughout this manual the lettering system for the six operations will be as follows:

F — Feel*
I — Inspect
T — Tighten
C — Clean
A — Adjust
L — Lubricate

The first two operations show if the other four are needed. Selection of operations is based on a knowledge of field needs. Without frequent inspections and the necessary tightening, adjusting, and lubricating operations, equipment becomes undependable and subject to break-down when it is most needed.

b. Feel.* The feel operation is used most often to check rotating machinery, such as dynamotors, blower motors, and drive motors, also to determine whether electrical connections and bushings are overheated.

c. Inspect. Inspection is the most important operation in preventive maintenance. A careless observer overlooks evidences of minor trouble. Although these defects may not at the moment interfere with performance of the equipment, invaluable time and effort can be saved if they are corrected *before* they lead to major and costly break-downs. Inspection consists of *carefully* observing all parts of the equipment, noticing placement, state of cleanliness, etc. Inspect for the following conditions:

(1) Placement, by observing that all stays and guys are in their original positions.

(2) Cleanliness, by carefully examining all recesses for accumulation of dirt. Parts, connections, and joints should be free of dirt, cor-

* The Feel operation is not applicable to Antenna Support AB-26/CR.

rosion, and other foreign matter. In tropical and other high-humidity areas, look for fungus growth and mildew.

(3) Tightness, by testing any connection or anchor which appears to be loose.

d. Tighten, Clean, and Adjust. These operations explain themselves. Specific procedures to be followed in performing them are given wherever necessary throughout part Three.

CAUTION: Screws, bolts, and nuts should not be tightened carelessly. Fittings tightened beyond the pressure for which they are designed will be damaged or broken.

e. Lubricate. Lubrication applies to the application of grease or oil. It may also mean the application of a light oil to door hinges or other sliding surfaces on the equipment. Where the

need for lubrication is indicated, refer to section VI.

18. ANTENNA SUPPORT.

a. Inspect (I). Inspect the antenna support for loose shackle bolts, faulty cotter pins, loose cap screws in couplings, loose anchors, poorly adjusted stays. Inspect for dirt, dust, rust, corrosion, fungus.

b. Tighten (T). Tighten mast section coupling cap screws, shackle bolts, and anchors.

c. Clean (C). Remove all dirt, dust, rust, corrosion, fungus from wood and metal parts of the support.

d. Adjust (A). Adjust stays for tautness in accordance with paragraph 14.

e. Lubricate (L). Refer to section VI.

SECTION IV

ITEMIZED PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

19. INTRODUCTION.

For ease and efficiency of performance, preventive maintenance on Antenna Support AB-26/CR will be broken down into operations that can be performed at different time intervals. In this section the preventive maintenance work to be performed at the specific time intervals is broken down into units of work called items. The general techniques involved and the application of the FITCAL operations in performing preventive maintenance on individual parts are discussed in paragraph 17. These general instructions are not repeated in this section. When performing preventive maintenance, refer to section III if more information is required for the following items.

20. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

The following preventive maintenance tools and materials are needed:

- Common hand tools.
- Dry-cleaning solvent (SD).
- Clean cloth.
- Grease, General Purpose (CGO).
- Engine Oil (OE 10).

NOTE: Gasoline will not be used as a cleaning fluid for any purpose. Solvent, Dry-cleaning, is available as a cleaning fluid through established supply channels. Oil, Fuel, Diesel, may be used for cleaning purposes when dry-cleaning solvent (SD) is not at hand. Carbon tetrachloride will be used as a cleaning fluid only in the following cases: where inflammable solvents cannot be used because of the fire hazard, and for cleaning electrical contacts including relay contacts, plugs, commutators, etc.

21. ITEM 1, MAST. OPERATIONS.

- | | |
|------|--------------------|
| IC | Mast sections. |
| ITCL | Couplings. |
| ITCL | Mast shoe and cap. |

22. ITEM 2, STAYS. OPERATIONS.

- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| ICL | Stay cables. |
| ITCAL | Turnbuckles. |
| ITCL | Shackles. |
| ITC | Anchors. |

23. ITEM 3, BOOM. OPERATIONS.

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| IC | Boom sections. |
| ITCL | Couplings. |
| ICA | Block and tackle. |
| IC | Boom guys. |

**24. ITEM 4, CHEST.
OPERATIONS.**

ITCAL Hinges.
IC Wood.

25. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECK LIST.

The following check list is a summary of the preventive maintenance operations to be performed on Antenna Support AB-26/CR. The time intervals shown on the check list may be reduced at any time by the local commander.

For best performance of the equipment, perform operations at least as frequently as called for in the check list. All operations listed are first echelon maintenance as noted in the echelon column. Operations are indicated by the letters of the word FITCAL. For example, if the letters ITCA appear in the operations column, the item to be treated must be inspected (I), tightened (T), cleaned (C), and adjusted (A).

Item No.	Operations	Item	When performed				Echelon
			Before assembly	During operation	Before erection	Before repacking	
1	ITCL	Mast					1st
	IC	Sections	x			x	
	IT	Couplings			x		
	IC	Couplings	x				
	ICL	Couplings				x	
	IT	Shoe and cap			x		
2	ICL	Shoe and cap				x	1st
	ITCAL	Stays					
	ICL	Cables				x	
	ITCL	Turnbuckles	x				
	ITA	Turnbuckles		x			
	ITCL	Shackles				x	
3	IT	Shackles			x		1st
	IT	Anchors		x			
	IC	Anchors				x	
	ITCAL	Boom					
	IC	Sections	x			x	
	ITCL	Couplings			x		
4	ICL	Couplings				x	1st
	ICA	Block and tackle				x	
	IC	Guys				x	
	ITCAL	Chest					
	ITCAL	Hinges				x	
	IC	Wood				x	

F
Feel*

I
Inspect

T
Tighten

C
Clean

A
Adjust

L
Lubricate

* The Feel operation is not applicable to Antenna Support AB-26/CR.

SECTION V

LUBRICATION

26. GENERAL.

No War Department Lubrication has been prescribed for Antenna Support AB-26/CR.

27. ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR.

a. Each time the support is assembled, coat all turnbuckle threads with general purpose grease (CGO).

b. Each time the support is disassembled,

lubricate couplings, mast shoe, mast cap, shackles and stay cables by coating them lightly with Oil, Engine (OE 10).

c. Each time the support is disassembled, lubricate chest hinges with 4 or 5 drops of Oil, Engine (OE 10) on each hinge bearing.

d. Each time the support is disassembled, lubricate boom ends, couplings, and shackles by coating lightly with engine oil (OE 10).

SECTION VI

MOISTUREPROOFING AND FUNGIPROOFING

28. MOISTUREPROOFING AND FUNGIPROOFING ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR.

Since no electrical parts are contained in

Antenna Support AB-26/CR, the varnish spray treatment is not applicable.

PART FOUR

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

(NOT USED)

PART FIVE

REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Failure or unsatisfactory performance of equipment used by Army Ground Forces and Army Service Forces will be reported on W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 468 (Unsatisfactory Equipment Report); by Army Air Forces, on Army Air Forces Form No. 54 (Unsatisfactory Report). If either form is not available, prepare the data according to the sample form reproduced in figure 17.

SECTION VII

REPAIRS

29. REPLACEMENT OF PARTS.

Requisition of parts for replacement may be made through reference to the maintenance parts list. For replacement of any part of the antenna support, refer to the appropriate paragraph in installation. Substitute the complete new part for the old, proceeding as in original installation instructions.

30. UNSATISFACTORY EQUIPMENT REPORT.

a. When trouble in equipment used by Army Ground Forces or Army Service Forces occurs more often than repair personnel feel is normal, War Department Unsatisfactory Equipment

Report, W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 468 should be filled out and forwarded through channels to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington 25, D. C.

b. When trouble in equipment used by Army Air Forces occurs more often than repair personnel feel is normal, Army Air Forces Form No. 54 should be filled out and forwarded through channels.

c. If either form is not available, prepare the data according to the sample form reproduced in figure 17.

**WAR DEPARTMENT
UNSATISFACTORY EQUIPMENT REPORT**

FOR	TECHNICAL SERVICE Signal Corps	MATERIEL	DATE 1 Feb 45
FROM	ORGANIZATION 175 Signal Repair Co.	STATION APO 102	
TO	NEXT SUPERIOR HEADQUARTERS Supply Sec. Hq Fourth Army Sig Sv.	STATION APO 110	TECHNICAL SERVICE Signal Corps

COMPLETE MAJOR ITEM

NOMENCLATURE Radio Transmitter BC-123-A	TYPE Ground, vehicular	MODEL A
MANUFACTURER American Radio Corp	U. S. A. REG. NO. 1234-Phila-45	SERIAL No. 12345
EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH USED (if applicable) Radio Set SCR-456-A		DATE RECEIVED 5 Jan 45
Tank, Medium, M4		

DEFECTIVE COMPONENT—DESCRIPTION AND CAUSE OF TROUBLE

PART No. Sig C Stk. No. 3E47-2	TYPE Capacitor C20: fixed; 1-mf; 500 vdcw	MANUFACTURER American Radio Corp	DATE INSTALLED when manufactured																												
DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE AND PROBABLE CAUSE (If additional space is required, use back of form) Capacitor C20 shorts out due to humid operating conditions																															
DATE OF INITIAL TROUBLE 15 Jan 45	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="3">TOTAL TIME INSTALLED</th> <th colspan="7">TOTAL PERIOD OF OPERATION BEFORE FAILURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>YEARS</th> <th>MONTHS</th> <th>DAYS</th> <th>YEARS</th> <th>MONTHS</th> <th>DAYS</th> <th>HOURS</th> <th>MILES</th> <th>ROUNDS</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> </table>			TOTAL TIME INSTALLED			TOTAL PERIOD OF OPERATION BEFORE FAILURE							YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	HOURS	MILES	ROUNDS	-	-	-	0	0	5		-	-
TOTAL TIME INSTALLED			TOTAL PERIOD OF OPERATION BEFORE FAILURE																												
YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	HOURS	MILES	ROUNDS																							
-	-	-	0	0	5		-	-																							
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF UNUSUAL SERVICE CONDITIONS AND ANY REMEDIAL ACTION TAKEN Operation in tropics; heavy rainfall. Was replaced and set given moistureproofing and fungiproofing treatment, 20 Jan 45.																															
TRAINING OR SKILL OF USING PERSONNEL		RECOMMENDATIONS (If additional space is required, use back of form)																													
POOR	FAIR	GOOD X	Substitute capacitor designed for tropical operation																												

ORIGINATING OFFICER

TYPED NAME, GRADE, AND ORGANIZATION E.A. WILSON, 1st Lt., Sig C. 175 Sig Repair Co.	SIGNATURE <i>E.A. Wilson</i>
---	---------------------------------

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

TO CHIEF	TECHNICAL SERVICE	OFFICE
NAME, GRADE, AND STATION		STATION
		DATE

Instructions

1. It is imperative that the chief of technical service concerned be advised at the earliest practical moment of any constructional, design, or operational defect in matériel. This form is designed to facilitate such reports and to provide a uniform method of submitting the required data.
2. This form will be used for reporting manufacturing, design, or operational defects in matériel, petroleum fuels, lubricants, and preserving materials with a view to improving and correcting such defects, and for use in recommending modifications of matériel.
3. This form will not be used for reporting failures, isolated material defects or malfunctions of matériel resulting from fair-wear-and-tear or accidental damage nor for the replacement, repair or the issue of parts and equipment. It does not replace currently authorized operational or performance records.
4. Reports of malfunctions and accidents involving ammunition will continue to be submitted as directed in the manner described in AR 750-10 (change No. 3).
5. It will not be practicable or desirable in all cases to fill all blank spaces of the report. However, the report should be as complete as possible in order to expedite necessary corrective action. Additional pertinent information not provided for in the blank spaces should be submitted as inclosures to the form. Photographs, sketches, or other illustrative material are highly desirable.
6. When cases arise where it is necessary to communicate with a chief of service in order to assure safety to personnel, more expeditious means of communication are authorized. This form should be used to confirm reports made by more expeditious means.
7. This form will be made out in triplicate by using or service organization. Two copies will be forwarded direct to the technical service; one copy will be forwarded through command channels.
8. Necessity for using this form will be determined by the using or service troops.

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 468
30 August 1944

This form supersedes W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 468, 1 December 1943, which may be used until existing stocks are exhausted.

TL19589

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-41546-1

Figure 17. W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 468, sample form.

APPENDIX

SECTION VIII

REFERENCES

31. ARMY REGULATIONS.

AR 380-5 Safeguarding Military Information.

32. SUPPLY PUBLICATIONS.

SIG 1 Introduction to ASF Signal Supply Catalog.

SIG 2 Complete Index to ASF Signal Supply Catalog.

SIG 3 List of Items for Troop Issue.

SIG 4-1 Allowances of Expendable Supplies.

SIG 4-2 Allowances of Expendable Supplies for Schools, Training Centers, and Boards.

SIG 5 Stock List of All Items.

SB 11-8 Chests for Running Spares.

33. PAINTING, PRESERVING, AND LUBRICATION.

TB SIG 69 Lubrication of Ground Signal Equipment.

34. CAMOUFLAGE.

FM 5-20 Camouflage, Basic Principles.

35. SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

U.S. Army Spec. Army-Navy General
No. 100-14A Specification for Packaging and Packing for Overseas Shipment.

36. DECONTAMINATION.

TM 3-220 Decontamination.

37. DEMOLITION.

FM 5-25 Explosives and Demolitions.

38. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

FM 21-6* List of Publications for Training.

W.D. List of Administratives and Supply Publications.

12-6†

FM 24-18 Radio Communication.

TB SIG 5 Defense Against Radio Jamming.

TB SIG 66 Winter Maintenance of Ground Signal Equipment.

TB SIG 72 Tropical Maintenance of Ground Signal Equipment.

TB SIG 75 Desert Maintenance of Ground Signal Equipment.

TB SIG 123 Preventive Maintenance Practices for Ground Signal Equipment.

TM 1-455 Electrical Fundamentals.

TM 11-227 Signal Communication Equipment Directory. Radio Communication Equipment.

TM 11-310 Schematic Diagrams for Maintenance of Ground Radio Communication Sets.

TM 11-314 Antennas and Antenna Systems.

TM 11-453 Shop Work.

TM 11-455 Radio Fundamentals.

TM 11-462 Reference Data.

TM 11-483 Suppression of Radio Noises.

TM 11-499 Radio Propagation.

TM 37-250 Basic Maintenance Manual.

39. FORMS.

W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 468 (Unsatisfactory Equipment Report).

Army Air Forces Form No. 54 (Unsatisfactory Report).

40. GLOSSARY.

Refer to glossary in TM 11-455.

* Refer to for applicable technical bulletins.

† Refer to for applicable modification work orders.

SECTION IX

MAINTENANCE PARTS

41. MAINTENANCE PARTS FOR ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR.

The following information was compiled on 30 May 1945. The appropriate pamphlet of the ASF Signal Supply Catalog for Antenna Support AB-26/CR is:

Higher echelon spare parts

SIG 8-AB-26/CR (when published)

For an index of available catalog pamphlets, see the latest issue of ASF Signal Supply Catalog SIG 2.

<i>Signal Corps stock No.</i>	<i>Name of part and description</i>
2A248-26	ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR: air transportable; tubular plywood mast; 71 ft h; mast consists of interchangeable sections; includes guys, base and necessary hardware; raised by boom; packed in two chests; Sig C spec #2713173.
2A195	ANCHOR, screw: galv HRS, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thd body x 4" diam eye x 36" lg overall; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17241-A, part 1.
6Q3505	BAR, digging: galv HRS; $\frac{7}{8}$ " diam x 60" lg; slim taper chisel $\frac{7}{8}$ " wd x 6" lg one end, other end straight cut off.
2A327-18	BASE, mast: steel; olive drab; 15" x 15" x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " h overall; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17249-A.
6Q9006-1.5	BLOCK, pulley: single sheave; steel and wood; galv and varnish; 10" lg x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wd x 3" thk; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17240-A, part 27 (upset front shackle block).
6Q9267-3	BLOCK TACKLE: wood and steel; 250 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ " diam rope with one 4" triple sheave swivel hook, black with becket and one 4" triple sheave hook, black; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17240-A.
2A1003-3	BOOM, derrick: round, clamp; steel; galv and olive drab; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wd x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " lg x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " h; includes hardware; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17247-A.
2A387.2-4	CAP, antenna: round clamp; steel; olive drab; top of antenna support; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wd x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " lg x 7" h; includes hardware; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17251-A.
6Z1806-11	CHAIN: 4" lg straight link; $\frac{1}{8}$ " cross sect; steel galv; 52" lg; 3" ID ring on 1 end, 10,000 lb strength; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17240-A, part 26 and part 7.
5B4104	CLIP, wire rope: steel, galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " rope; Hubbard #7480.
2A1344-26	GUY: stay; iron; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam, 37 ft 3" lg, with one turnbuckle and 1 insulator; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 1.
2A1344-32	GUY: stay; iron; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 51 ft 11" lg, with turnbuckle and 2 insulators; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A group 3.
2A1344-27	GUY: stay; iron; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 75 ft 7" lg, with turnbuckle and 3 insulators; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 5.
2A1344-28	GUY: stay; iron; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 2 interlocking sect, 27 ft 6" lg and 8 ft 7" lg; with 2 turnbuckles and 1 insulator; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 2.
2A1344-31	GUY: stay; iron; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 2 interlocking sect, 44 ft 11" lg and 5 ft 11" lg; with 2 turnbuckles and 2 insulators; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 4.
2A1344-29	GUY: stay; iron galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 2 interlocking sect, 70 ft 1" lg and 52" lg, with 2 turnbuckles and 3 insulators; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 6.
2A1344-30	GUY: stay; steel; galv; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam; 119 ft lg; with 1 turnbuckle and 5 insulators equally spaced 20 ft apart; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A, group 7.
6Q50200-8H	HAMMER: sledge; 8 lb; double face with handle.
3G1250-34.2	INSULATOR, strain: cylindrical; brown porcelain; 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " lg x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam overall; Locke Insul #500.

41. MAINTENANCE PARTS FOR ANTENNA SUPPORT AB-26/CR (contd).

<i>Signal Corps stock No.</i>	<i>Name of part and description</i>
3G1100-59	INSULATOR, strain: rectangular; brown porcelain, glazed; 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " lg; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A.
2A2496-10	MAST SECTION, antenna: plywood; olive drab; 6" OD x $\frac{3}{8}$ " wall x 66" lg; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17241-A, part 3.
2A2496-9	MAST SECTION, antenna: plywood; olive drab; 6" OD x $\frac{3}{8}$ " wall x 11 ft lg; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17241-A, part 2.
6L974-16-128	PIN, cotter: steel; zinc pl; $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam x 2" lg zinc.
2A2065-54/5	PIN, straight: steel; galv; secures mast shoe to mast base; $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam x 3" lg; Maryland Eng part dwg #BD-6280-3; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17241-A, part 5.
6Z7906.1	ROPE, sisal: twisted; $\frac{1}{2}$ " diam x 24 ft 9" lg; natural; 2,120 lb breaking strength; 13 ft. to the lb; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17243-B, group 1.
6Z7900	ROPE, sisal: twisted; $\frac{5}{8}$ " diam x 46 ft lg; natural 3,520 lb breaking strength; 7 ft 6" to the lb; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17243-B, group 2.
5B15508	SHACKLE, anchor: screw pin; steel; galv; $\frac{1}{2}$ " std; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17240-A, part 25.
2A3205.1	SHACKLE, anchor: screw pin; steel; galv drop forged 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " lg x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wd x $\frac{7}{8}$ " thk overall; $\frac{5}{8}$ " jaw opening, $\frac{1}{8}$ " diam pin; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17240-A, part 24.
2A3225A-1	SHOE, pole: round clamp; steel, plywood spacer; galv and olive drab; pivot for raising mast; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wd x 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ " lg x 11" h; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17244-A, part 3.
2A3211-12	SLEEVE, coupling: plain; steel; galv and olive drab; 7" wd x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " lg x 24" h; includes hardware; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17250-A.
2A3211-11	SLEEVE, coupling: stay; steel; galv and olive drab; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wd x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " lg x 24" h; includes hardware; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17246-A.
6R57613	SOCKET, wrench: 6 point hex; steel; zinc pl; spark plug; 1" diam x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " lg with $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam x 3" lg sliding, Massberg #10.
6R24317-22	SOCKET, wrench: 12 point; steel; zinc pl; 31/32" OD x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " lg overall; Stevens Walden #3322.
6L1472	SPIKE: countersunk head; 12" lg galv HRS; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17241-A, part 4.
5B18118	THIMBLE, guy: galv steel, dull olive drab finish; eyelet for guy wire; $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " Durkee #500; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A.
6Z8782	TURNBUCKLE, steel: 6"; with shackle one end, eyelet other end; Durkee #322D; Sig C dwg #SC-D-17242-A.
2A3611	TURNBUCKLE, steel: galv; open frame; $\frac{1}{2}$ " -13 thd; 6" takeup length; 12" lg overall.
6L60012	WASHER, flat: steel, galv; $\frac{1}{8}$ " ID, 2" OD x 0.148 thk.
6Q51222-15	WRENCH: 15" lg x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " h x $\frac{1}{8}$ " diam, end milled to $\frac{1}{2}$ " sq drive $\frac{1}{8}$ " lg, 10" sweep; Stevens Walden #1115.

